LOCAL STUDIES FOR SCHOOLS

EVANS, SEARSON AND WILLIAMS

GEORGE PHILIP AND SON, LIMITED

LOCAL STUDIES FOR SCHOOLS

A Practical Approach to Civics

by

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TO THE PUPIL

When you have completed the projects in the following pages, you will have a notebook of your own full of information about your district. Selections from the best work of your class will be included in a book about the locality which will increase in interest as the years pass. Perhaps, someday, the book will be printed so you have an opportunity of sharing in the joys of authorship.

To obtain your facts you will need to consult many people. Public officials, managers of factories and other people will be pleased to help you provided you approach them courteously, and you can obtain much information from your local Library, Town Hall or Council Offices. Blank maps will be necessary upon which you can show many facts about the district.

The work may occupy a year or more and a great deal of it can be done in your spare time, for example, in the school holidays you may employ your time pleasantly and profitably in visiting places in connection with the projects. Always work neatly and check your facts carefully before entering them in your notebook.

Good luck to you in your explorations into the many interesting things which are to be found out about your own locality. May the work give you the pleasure which creating something of your own always gives. You will then be able to base the proper pride you have in your village or town and Motherland upon a real knowledge of them and, indeed, a love built on a foundation of understanding.

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LOCATION

This project is the starting point for all the work which follows, so it is very important that your facts should be correct. Fill in as many of the blank spaces as you can without consulting a map or asking for information. Then use a map to check your facts and help you to fill in any remaining blanks. Ask your parents or teachers to help you only when your own efforts have failed.

(*a*) My name is.....

and I live at.....

.....

(Name or number of house, and name of road or street.)

(*b*) The full address of my school is

(Name) .....

(Street or road).....

(Town or Village).....

(County) .....

(*c*) The district in which I live is called.....

and it lies in the parish of.....

(*d*) The County of.....

is.....square miles in area, and is bounded

in the north by the county of.....

and on the south by the county of.....

To the east lies the county of.....

and to the west the next county is.....

(*e*) The county lies.....degrees N. (or S.) of the equator, and.....degrees E. (or W.) of Greenwich.

(*f*) The average height of the district as shown on the Ordnance Survey Map is about.....feet above sea-level.

g) From this school the road northwards leads

to the town of.....

which is.....miles away.

The road southwards leads to.....

some.....miles away.

If I follow the road eastwards, after a journey of.....miles I come

to the town of.....

and westwards a main road goes to.....

some.....miles distant.

h) The county town of.....

is called .....

and it lies.....miles away,

in a.....direction.

i) To go to London from this district I could travel

by the.....Region ot British Railways,

from the station.....

or perhaps by road by the.....
Motor Bus Company.

j) London lies.....miles from here.

k) In London I should arrive at.....Station.

l) Draw a sketch-map to show the position of the school.

THE SCHOOL

Note. If desired this project may be linked with Project 10 on page 35.

Supply as much information as you can obtain by consulting the school library, the telephone directory and asking your friends. Make a note of the points with which you require help and ask your teacher to assist you at a convenient time.

(*a*) The name, address and Telephone Number of this School are as follows :

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

.....

(Telephone number).....

(*b*) The name of the Head is.....

(*c*) The names of the staff and the chief subjects each teaches are given in the following table :

Name	Subjects Taught	Special Duties
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*d*) The Authority which controls the school is.....

.....

(*e*) The names of the Governors or Managers of the school are :

.....(Chairman)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*f*) They meet every.....

at.....

(*g*) The Education Officer or Secretary to the Governors or Managers is

(Name) .....

(Address) .....

.....

(Telephone number).....

(*h*) The names of the others on the school staff and their duties are shown in the following table :

Name	Duties
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(Do not omit anyone who helps the school in its work, in keeping it clean and warm, in preparing meals, etc.)

(*i*) The following table gives a list of the societies and associations connected with the school :

Name of Society	Purpose	Conditions of Membership	Names of Office Holders
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(Do not miss out any association in this list, and mention specially any School and Parent Society.)

(*j*) The school plays the following games.....

.....

(*k*) The school teams are shown in the following tables :

Game	Captain	Vice-Captain	Hon. Secretary
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(*l*) There are approximately.....volumes in the School Library.

They may be borrowed under the following conditions.....

.....

.....

Other books can be obtained from.....

(*m*) The following is a short statement of the history of the school :

(Give all the information you can ; how it was built, who built it, what materials were used, the wording on any foundation stones and commemoration tablets, any school scholarships, lists of pupils in the school who have brought it credit in any walk of life, any gifts made to the school, famous visitors to the school, teachers of the school and pupils who have won fame elsewhere, etc.)

(*n*) The School Magazine (or wall newspaper) is called.....

The title was derived from.....

The School Badge is a .....

and symbolises.....

Here is a drawing of the badge :

The school motto is.....

(*o*) The school plays or pageants which were performed last year were as follows :

.....

.....

.....

(*p*) The following is a list of pupils who left the school last year :

Name of Pupil	Date of Leaving	Destination on Leaving
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*q*) The following is a list of the names of the School Houses with a note in each instance of the reason why it is so called :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*r*) The following table gives a list of the persons who visit the school from time to time as part of their special duties :

Name	Office Held	Duties
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(In this table you can list the School Medical Officers, School Dentists, School Nurses, Organisers of School Subjects, Canteen Supervisors, School Enquiry Officers and any others about whom you can find out.)

(*s*) The following is a list of School Projects for this term :

.....

.....

.....

(*t*) The following table gives particulars of the accommodation provided in the school :

Number of Classrooms is ... ...

Number and sizes of Assembly Halls ... ...

Number of rooms for special purposes ... ...

Library ... ...

Science ... ...

Art ... ...

Crafts ... ...

Music ... ...

Domestic Subjects ... ...

Canteens ... ...

Gymnasia ... ...

Other special rooms ... ...

.....

.....

Area of School Playgrounds ... ...

Area of School Playing Fields ... ...

There is (or is not) a Sports Pavilion ... ...

PEOPLE

You will be able to obtain much of the information you require from the following sources :

Your local newspaper.

Your Library.

Your Town Hall or Council Offices.
(A polite, well-written letter from ONE of your group or class addressed to the Mayor, Town Clerk, or Chairman of your Council is a good method of obtaining the facts you can acquire in no other way.)

(*a*) In my school there are.....boys, ...girls and .....juniors. The total number is.....and their ages range from.....to.....years.

(*b*) There are.....people who live in this county of..... and as the average for Great Britain is about 500 people per square mile, this county can be said to be.....populated.

(*c*) The population of this town (or village) is.....and as there are about.....houses, the average number of people per house is.....

(*d*) There are many kinds of work done in this district. Some people work in shops as at....., ... or....., ... ; others are in factories at....., ... and....., ... Nearby, some work on farms as at....., ...

Other people are engaged in.....

.....

.....

(*e*) In this district there are.....people who may vote in the Parliamentary Elections, and.....who may vote in the Municipal (or Parish Council) Elections.

(*f*) The name of the Mayor of the Town (Chairman of the Council) is.....

.....

and other members responsible for the local administration are

Aldermen .....

.....

.....

Councillors .....

.....

.....

(*g*) The Member of Parliament representing this Division is.....

.....

who lives at.....

I can always write to him (her) at the House.....

in .....

and should address the letter

.....

.....

....

(*b*) This school is in the Parliamentary Division of.....

(*i*) The last Parliamentary Election was in.....and the Municipal Election was held on.....

(*j*) In the last Parliamentary Election..... % of the electorate voted. In the last Municipal Elections..... % of the electorate recorded their votes.

(*k*) The population of England is.....,
of Wales.....,
of Scotland.....,
of Northern Ireland.....
and of Eire.....

(*l*) The following diagram shows :

i. The total population.

ii. The number of electors in a certain Borough.

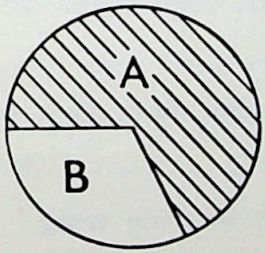

Diagram A.

Population ... 38,060
A. Electors ... 25,866
B. Not entitled to vote.

Here is another diagram which shows the same numbers in a different form:

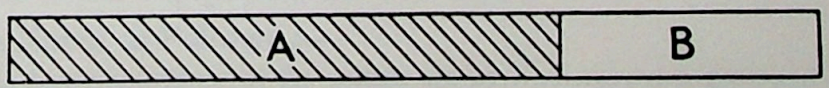

Diagram B.

PROJECT 4

SOME GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

A good sketch map is a sort of geographical shorthand, and provides a means of showing in an interesting way certain geographical data. The tests of a good map are its accuracy and clearness. Be careful not to overcrowd your maps; keep them neat and always show the scale. You will need several sketch maps in outline of the county, naming the bordering counties to help in locating its position more accurately.

(*a*) On one map insert the local relief by choosing a colour scale using green for lowland, browns for various altitudes. Show main roads in red pencil and rivers in blue ink.

Write Notes as Follows :—

The relief of this county of.....

shows that it consists of uplands in the.....

with lowlands in the.....

The main drainage is towards the.....

and the largest rivers are named.....

and .....

These rivers drain into the.....

Sea at.....

The highest point of the map is.....feet and the lowest part is.....feet above sea level. Bench marks indicating height above sea level may be seen at.....

(*b*) On an outline map of the County insert the canals, railways, main roads, chief centres of population and woodlands.

Write Notes as Follows :—

The communications of the county are by.....,

....., and.....

The railway named.....

lies on or near the route leading from.....

to .....

Any water-borne traffic passes along.....

The road system is used by.....

and consists of.....miles of first class road. The Ministry of Transport numbers are A.....and A.....

The four largest towns are named.....

.....,

.....,

and.....,

and have the respective populations of.....,

....., ...and.....

(*c*) The climatic conditions of this district are shown in the following records :

	Rainfall in ins.	Main Wind Directions	Day Temperatures		Number of Days on which Rain Fell
			Lowest	Highest	
Jan.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feb.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apr.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
May	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
August	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
October	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
November	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
December	...	.....	.....	.....	.....

Total rainfall for the year.....was.....ins.

Average temperature Oct.-Mar. was.....

Average temperature Apr.-Sept. was.....

(*d*) Additional notes of geographical interest are.....

.....

.....

(*e*) Make a sketch map of your district for a radius of, say, one mile from the school. Your map should be as large as possible. Insert the following data : 1. Shops. 2. Places of entertainment (cinema, village hall). 3. Hotels. 4. Works, factories, carpenters' or blacksmiths' workshops. 5. Garages. 6. Libraries. 7. Fire station. 8. Post office and pillar-boxes. 9. Telephone boxes. 10. Places of worship. 11. Schools. 12. Other important buildings, e.g., Council offices.

(*f*) The total rainfall for :

January, February, March was ... ...ins.

April, May, June ... ...ins.

July, August, September ... ...ins.

October, November, December ... ...ins.

(State the year of your figures.)

PROJECT 5

AGRICULTURAL UTILISATION OF LAND

As part of this project you will find it interesting to study the farmers' fields in your district for three or four successive years, so the project may be continued after you have left school. You will notice that the cropping scheme is changed from year to year. Each year you should colour the fields of a map of your area—green for pasture, yellow for corn, brown for potatoes and root crops, etc. A comparison of the maps after three or four years will give you the rotation of crops in the fields of your district.

Fill in the Blanks in the Following :—

(*a*) The nearest farms to my school are named with sizes as follows.....

..... (..... acres),

..... (..... acres),

..... (..... acres).

They are occupied by Mr.....,

Mr. .....

and Mr.....

The chief crops grown are.....,

.....,

.....,

.....,

and the animals reared are.....

.....

Poultry are kept and are sent with the eggs produced to the market at

.....

The local market each week is held on.....,

where the farmers buy and sell.....

.....

(*b*) In this district the common land is named.....

and is located at.....

(*c*) The chief types of trees found in the neighbourhood are.....,

.....,

.....,

.....,

and occur in woodlands at.....

The approximate area of woodland is.....

Some reafforestation by.....

has been done at.....

The trees planted are.....

(*d*) From the Land Utilisation Map of the district it may be seen that pastures (grass) lands lie mainly.....

and that the arable land (plough land) is found.....

The map shows that orchards may be seen in.....,

market gardens in.....

while allotments are most in evidence near.....

Parks, recreation or playgrounds are seen near.....

(*e*) The chief types of fruit trees cultivated are.....,

.....,

.....

(*f*) In this county of.....,

sheep rearing is most common on.....

and cattle are found.....

In the sheep rearing regions the grass is.....,

but cattle rearing is carried on in the.....lands.

(*g*) Within ten miles radius of this school, approximately.....acres are under grass and.....acres are plough land.

(*h*) The dairy farms of this locality send their milk to..... by means of.....

(*i*) The market gardens send much of their produce to..... by means of.....

(*j*) The fields in this locality are usually bounded by....., but other methods of fencing are used such as.....

.....

.....

.....

(*k*) Here is a plan of Mr.....'s farm with the fields coloured to show the crops grown in the year .....

GEOLOGY

It is interesting to study the types of surface soils of a locality and to see how people's lives, homes and work may be influenced by the nature of these soils. To the farmer especially, the study of the soil is most important since its character decides what crops he may grow successfully, the time of sowing and harvesting and the kind of animals he can rear. On light, sandy soils crops suffer severely in dry seasons ; on the other hand heavy soils frequently become waterlogged in springtime and delay sowing while in the summer the surface may become baked and crack thus injuring the roots of the plants.

It is surprising to what extent soils may change in character over a small area—in fact there may be two or three different kinds in one field.

If you live in the country you will have no difficulty in studying the soil of your own locality, but if your home is in a town you may have to obtain your information from survey maps borrowed from the library or elsewhere.

1. Begin your project by taking samples of soil from different parts of your district. At the same time, note the kind of crop growing where your samples were taken. Keep the specimens of soil in test tubes or glass jars for comparison, labelling each tube with particulars of place and date taken.
2. Visit any quarries or railway cuttings in the locality. From them you will be able to form an idea of the nature of the underlying rocks. You may even obtain fossils for your collection. [But avoid all danger]
3. Colour an outline map of the county to show different kinds of soils, e.g., sandy or clay loams, alluvial sands, gravel, etc.

4. Write Notes as Follows :—

(*a*) The surface soils of the county consist mainly of.....

and .....

The uplands are covered with.....soils

but.....soils

are found along the lowlands and river valleys. The drier soils produce

crops of.....

and in the gardens the soils are most suitable for growing.....

.....

In the clay lands the crops consist of.....,

and .....

The houses on the drier uplands are .....

but in the wetter lowlands houses are.....

Some clay lands have been drained as around.....

(*b*) The underlying rocks of this region consist of.....,

situated around.....

These rocks are of varying hardness and some permit water to pass easily through them. Examples may be seen in.....

Uplands are seen at.....

There are.....cliffs

and .....

waterfalls .....

The rocks contain fossils such as.....

.....

.....

.....

as recorded in the nearest museum.

(*c*) The local rocks are used in the following ways (e.g., building stone, cement, fuel, bricks, etc.).....

.....

.....

(*d*) Our homes are built for the most part of.....

and roofed with.....

There are some old buildings made of.....

.....

as seen in.....

The oldest houses near the school are found at.....

and consist of.....

.....

.....

(*e*) In this district wells may be found at.....

.....

The water level in these wells indicates the rise and fall of the subterranean water as shown in the following table (ask the owner of the well to supply this information) :

Distance from well top to surface of water.

January		April		July		October	
feet	ins.	feet	ins.	feet	ins.	feet	ins.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

The occupations of a district may be divided into three general classes: (*a*) those of the town (e.g., engineering, brewing, cotton manufacture, etc.), (*b*) those of the country nearby (e.g., agriculture, quarrying, mining, etc.) and (*c*) those connected with the sea if the district includes a stretch of coastline.

1. Tabulate the industries in your district as follows :

(*a*) Industries in the town of.....

Name of Industry	Location	Number of Employees		Method of Transport to and from sites
		Men and Boys	Women and Girls	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Suggest reasons why the industries should be located in this particular town :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*b*) Industries in the country near by :

Industry	Location	Number of Employees

(*c*) If the district has a stretch of coastline, list the industries or occupations sited at harbours or ports and give a brief description of each of them.

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Make a sketch map of the locality showing the location of the industries :
   (*a*) In the town.
   (*b*) In the countryside.

3. The raw materials for manufacture are :

(*a*) Provided locally.....

.....

.....

.....

(*b*) Imported from other parts of Britain.....

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) Imported from overseas.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Of local manufactures the following have markets in Britain :

.....

.....

5. Of local manufactures the following have markets overseas :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

PROJECT 8

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

It is important that you should know how your district is governed and who governs it, as some day you will have an opportunity of voting for candidates to represent you on your local council. You may even be a Councillor yourself. In completing this project you will learn something of the duties of the Councillors and paid officials who conduct the affairs of your district.

Complete the Following :

(*a*) I live in a County Borough, Borough, Urban District, Rural District.

(Name the one which applies) .....

Its full name is.....

(*b*) The cathedral of my district is.....

and the Bishop is called.....

His diocese covers.....

and his palace is.....

(*c*) The Mayor (or Chairman of the Council) governing this district is

.....

and the Councillors are.....,

.....

.....

(*d*) The name and address of the Town Clerk (or Clerk to the Council) is :

.....

.....

.....

(*e*) Other information (if you live in a town) is.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(e.g., name the different wards.)

(*f*) The Council Elections are held on.....

and.....members are elected.

(*g*) This school (is, or is not) used as a polling station.

(*h*) The following officials are responsible for special aspects of Local Government and Administration. Tabulate them, leaving spaces beneath each for his address, change of name or change of address, and to show what special duties each has, as in (i) below:

(i.) Medical Officer of Health:

Name ..... Change of Name.....

Address ..... Change of Address.....

....

....

Duties.....

ii. Chief Education Officer:

iii. Engineer and Highways Surveyor:

iv. Electrical Engineer:

v. Treasurer and Accountant:

vi. Rating and Valuation Officer:

vii. Public Assistance Officer:

viii. Chief Constable (or Commissioner of Police):

ix. Probation Officer:

ix. Librarian :

.....

x. Chief Sanitary Inspector :

.....

xi. Tuberculosis Officer :

.....

xii. Area Officer, Public Assistance Board :

.....

xiii. Chief Officer, Fire Brigade :

.....

xiv. School Attendance and Enquiry Officer :

.....

xv. School Medical Officer :

.....

xiv. Youth Club Organiser :

.....

xv. Inspector of Weights and Measures :

.....

xvi. Chief Officer for the N.S.P.C.C. :

.....

xvii. Chief Officer for the R.S.P.C.A. :

.....

xviii. Any other Council or public officials :

.....

PROJECT 9

HEALTH SERVICES AND SANITATION

Fill in as many blanks in the following as you can. Any further information you need to complete the project may be obtained from your local library, Town Hall or Council Offices.

Section 1. Medical Services

(*a*) The Medical Officer of Health of this district is.....

and his office is at..... .....

(*b*) i. The Chairman of the Public Health Committee is.....

and the other members of the Committee are.....

.....

.....

.....

ii. The Chairman of the School Medical Service is.....

Other members of the service are.....

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) The various Clinics in this district are :

.....Clinic situated at.....

.....Clinic situated at.....

.....

(*d*) The Local Tuberculosis Officer is.....

and his official address is.....

(*e*) The School Medical Officer is.....

The School Dental Officer is.....

The Factory Medical Officer is.....

(*f*) Should there be an accident, the nearest ambulance to school can be obtained from .....

The telephone number is.....

(*g*) There are.....hospitals in this district. They are..... Hospitals situated at.....

and .....

and are for.....

Each can take.....cases. The Medical Officer in charge of each hospital is..... .....

for..... hospital

and .....

in charge of.....hospital.

The matrons are.....

and .....

(*h*) The nearest doctor to this school is Dr.....

who lives at.....

....

(Telephone .....)

Other doctors nearby are Dr.....,

Dr. .....

and Dr.....

(*i*) The School Nurse is.....

who lives at.....

The District Nurse is.....

living at.....

(*j*) The following map shows the positions of hospitals, clinics, first-aid posts, etc., in this district :

Section 2. Sanitation

(*a*) The local authority responsible for the collection of refuse is.....

.....

and for the disposal of sewage is.....

(*b*) The Chief Sanitary Inspector is .....

(*c*) The refuse is disposed of by.....

at.....

The sewage is disposed of at.....

PROJECT 10

EDUCATION

Note. If desired this project may be linked with the Project 2 on page 4.

In working this project, you will realise that a large number of people are concerned with the provision of education. Some of the officials you know, others you may not have seen, but each has an important duty in the educational system.

Complete the blanks in the following :

(*a*) This is a.....School

and the cost of maintaining it is borne by.....

(*b*) The.....Education Committee consists of :

i. ....as Chairman with the.....

following Members.....

.....

.....

ii. The Chairman of the Governors (Managers) of this school is.....

.....

and the Governors (Managers) are.....

.....

.....

iii. The Chairman of the Divisional Executive is.....

and the other members are.....

.....

.....

(*c*) i. The Chief Education Officer (Director of Education) of the County (or County Borough) is.....

and the Education Offices are at.....

.....

ii. The Divisional Education Officer is.....

with offices at.....

.....

(*d*) H.M. Inspectors of Schools for this district are.....

.....

and the school was last inspected for the Ministry of Education on

.....

by .....

(*e*) Other Inspectors and Organisers of the Local Education Authority who visit this school are.....

.....

.....

.....

(Give any special subjects to which the organisers attend.)

(*f*) Other schools in this district are as follows :

Name of School	Type	Head Master (or Head Mistress)
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

(*g*) Evening Classes are held at the following centres :

.....

.....

.....

(*h*) The nearest County College is at.....

(*i*) The nearest Adult Education or Community Centre is at.....

.....

.....

(*j*) The nearest University (or University College) is.....

.....

(*k*) The nearest Training College for Teachers is at.....

.....

(*l*) The nearest Technical College for advanced classes in technology is at

.....

.....

(*m*) Extension Classes of the Workers' Educational Association are held

.....

.....

(*n*) In this district the education of a student may be along one of several lines as shown below :

.....

.....

.....

.....

PROJECT 11

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

Local Authorities exist to promote the welfare of the people they represent. Since the health and happiness of the people depend to a large extent on their home lives, housing and town planning are amongst the most important functions of the Local Authorities.

Wise planning prevents overcrowding and bad siting, and careful supervision by experts ensures good design and sound construction of the homes of the people. The Local Authority has its Committee and officials who are responsible for Town Planning, Land Development and Housing, and it is important that you should know those responsible and something of their duties.

This project will encourage you to study conditions in your own district, and perhaps, someday, to take an active and intelligent part in its development.

(*a*) The address of the Local Authority is .....

.....

.....

.....

The Chairman of the responsible Planning Committee is .....

.....

.....

The Chairman of the Housing Committee is .....

.....

.....

The County Development Map may be seen at .....

.....

.....

(*b*) Draw an outline map to show where the latest new houses have been built, and indicate where extensions are being or may be planned.

(*c*) If I wish to build a house, the plans must be passed by.....

the drainage by.....

The lighting would be by.....

Certain other restrictions may be imposed. No shop may be erected near .....,

the value of the house should accord with the rest of the locality as for instance .....

.....

.....

.....

(*d*) In this district the last council houses were built.....,

.....

.....

.....

and others by private enterprise as for instance.....

.....

.....

.....

(*e*) Most houses in this neighbourhood are.....detached,

others are.....

We have.....flats.....

(*f*) In planning a school, a hospital, a house or other place where people live, the following ideal conditions should be obtained as far as possible :

i. Aspect (or orientation).....

ii. Subsoil.....

iii. Gradient .....

(*Note.*—It is best to build along contours, not across them.)

iv. Disposal of Sewage.....

v. Water Supply.....

vi. Light .....

(*g*) The nearest cemetery is at.....

and the nearest crematorium is at.....

The Local Authority does (or does not).....

act as a Burial Authority. Its cemetery (and or crematorium) are at

.....

(*h*) The following building materials are used locally in house construction

.....

(*i*) The bricks are obtained from.....

Stonework is mainly of.....

obtained from.....

Timber comes from.....

and, for decoration, paint is used which is made.....

Glass is obtained from.....

(*j*) The cost of building a 5, 6, 7 and 8-roomed house locally varies from

£..... to £.....

State the cost for each type :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*k*) As the price of a house varies, not only because of its size and the materials used, but because of its location, the most expensive houses locally are to be

found in.....,...

and approximately the cheapest are to be seen at.....

(*l*) The following are four interesting points concerning dwellings which the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act states :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*m*) The rents of this neighbourhood vary from.....

to.....per week.

(*n*) The cost of the rent is influenced by.....

.....

(*o*) The cost per foot of road frontage varies from £.....per foot

in .....,

to £.....per foot

in.....

(*p*) The nearest " Garden City " to the school is at.....

I have visited it on.....

(*q*) The following types of prefabricated houses have been erected in the district during the last ..... years :

i..... at .....

ii..... at .....

iii..... at .....

(*r*) Development charges are made when.....

.....

PROJECT 12

WATER SUPPLY

An unlimited supply of pure water by simply turning a tap is a blessing we take for granted until a burst main or a severe frost cuts off the supply for a time. It is well, therefore, that we should give thought occasionally to the source from which our water comes, the means by which it is brought to our homes and the people responsible for providing and maintaining the supply. When you have finished this project you will have learned these things.

Water which comes from limestone or chalk uplands is hard, but water collected from regions of hard rock such as granite or millstone grit does not as a rule contain much mineral matter in solution and this is soft water.

(*a*) At my home in.....

the water is supplied by.....

from.....

At school the water supply is obtained from.....

.....

(*b*) As the geological maps show, our water catchment area contains.....,

so the water we use is.....

Our kettle at home shows.....deposit inside

which indicates that our water is.....

(*c*) The adequate supply of pure water is the responsibility of.....

.....

(*d*) The water used at school fell as rain on the.....

whence it drained to.....
where it is available for our use. The following diagram illustrates how the water supply is obtained from the rainfall :

(*e*) The nearest reservoir to store water found locally is at.....

The pumping station is at .....

(*f*) In this area, wells are used for water supply at.....

.....

(*g*) The nearest water engineer is.....

and his office is at.....

(*b*) The purity of our water supply is ensured by :

(*a*) Filtration through.....

(*b*) Sterilisation by.....

(*i*) The annual consumption of water in this.....

is about.....gallons.

(*j*) The average annual consumption in a dwelling house in our district is

.....gallons.

(*k*) The water is used as follows :

Service	Estimated average Quantity used Annually
Drinking and Cooking	
Washing of all kinds (domestic)	
Water carriage of sewage	
Fire Fighting	
Gardening	
Washing of vehicles	
Industry	
Other purposes	
Total	

(The Water Engineer may help with (*i*), (*j*) and (*k*).)

(*l*) Hard water may be softened for domestic use by :

PROJECT 13

GAS SUPPLY

Coal-gas is used for providing light, heat and power, though in isolated country districts calor-gas or the old-fashioned oil lamp is the only form of lighting and the housewife has to rely on calor-gas, oil or the kitchen fire for cooking and heating. Gas lighting is rapidly giving place to electricity, which is more convenient.

You will find a visit to your local gasworks both interesting and instructive. There you will see the plant working, and be able to follow the process of extraction of the gas from the heating of the coal in the white-hot retorts to the storage of the gas in the huge gasometers or gas-holders.

No doubt you visited the source of your water supply in connection with Project 12 and noted that the reservoirs were situated in the uplands. Gasometers, however, are usually placed in the lowest part of the district. Can you explain why?

(*a*) The nearest gasworks to this school are.....

(*b*) And are situated.....

because .....

(*c*) The storage gasometers (or gas-holders) may be seen.....

(*d*) The coal used in the gasworks is.....coal

and is obtained from pits in.....

(*e*) The coal is brought to the gasworks by means of.....

(*f*) Besides gas, the works produce as by-products.....

.....

.....

(*g*) The Area Gas Board is the.....

.....

The address is.....

.....

(*h*) Gas bills of private consumers are paid every.....

at the office in.....

or by slot meters requiring.....

(*i*) In this locality gas is used in the following ways :

.....

.....

.....

(*j*) The precautions I must observe in the case of a suspected leakage of gas are .....

.....

.....

(*k*) Gas is obtained from coal in the following manner :

.....

.....

.....

(*l*) In this district the charge for gas is.....per therm

The rates charges are..... .....flat rate

and..... .. ..special tariff.

(*m*) *Diagram A* below shows the reading of the school gas meter for the quarter ending....., and *diagram B* for the quarter following ending.....

Diagram A.

Diagram B.

(*n*) i. The consumption for the period was.....

ii. The cost was.....

(*Note.*—Check the above with the official who reads the meter AFTER you have worked the cost for yourself.)

(*o*) The lay-out of a gas works is illustrated by the diagram below:

Diagram of gas works.

(*p*) We have made coal-gas in the science lesson as follows :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*q*) In coal mines gas is prevented from igniting and causing an explosion by

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*r*) Gas is used for the following services in..... district :

Service	Estimated Amount of Gas per annum
Domestic	.....
Street Lighting	.....
Industry	.....
Other purposes	.....
Total	.....

(The Gas Manager or Secretary to the Gas Company may assist with some of the above.)

PROJECT 14

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

Electricity is becoming increasingly important for providing heat, light and power. Some districts are highly electrified, but undeveloped areas are not so fortunate. It is certain, however, that future developments will ensure the provision of current to thousands of houses yet to be built even in the remotest areas. It is important, therefore, that you should be familiar with the electricity supply of your own district and know how to perform simple adjustments or remedy slight faults such as replacing a blown fuse or changing a burnt-out bulb. No doubt you have been or will be taught these things in your science lessons in school, but a word of caution will not be out of place. Never interfere with the wiring system of your house (in fact you may be committing an offence by so doing) or attempt any operation unless you thoroughly understand what you are doing lest through lack of knowledge you receive an electric shock which might even prove fatal.

Most of the information required to complete the project you can obtain for yourself, but as a last resort you may consult the Electrical Engineer who will supply the information you require.

(*a*) In this district the current is brought from the power station (or sub-station) situated in .....

(*b*) The Area Electricity Board is at.....

The Chairman is.....

and the names of other members are.....

.....

(*c*) The Electrical Engineer responsible for the supply of current to this district is.....

and his official address is.....

(*d*) Tram cars or trolley buses using electricity may be seen working at.....

.....

(*e*) Steam (raised by coal, oil or during the working of atomic power plants) and water-power, provide two ways in which electric power can be generated. The current used locally as at.....

is made by using..... to drive the generators.

(*f*) The nearest grid system is to be seen at.....

where the great pylons support the miles of overhead cables.

(*g*) The nearest sub-station is located at.....

and consists of.....

(*h*) The voltage of the electricity supply of this district is.....

and the current is.....current.

(*i*) In this locality electricity is used for :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*j*) The electricity used by private consumers in the area is paid for every

.....

The charge is.....flat rate,

.....for lighting

and.....for power

Accounts are paid at the Electricity Office situated in.....

Slot meters are used.....

(*k*) In my home, the meter is the.....type

and is situated.....

The main switches are.....

and fuse boxes are provided.....

and .....

(*l*) *Diagram A* below shows the reading of the meter in my home for the quarter ending.....,.

and *diagram B* for the quarter ending.....

Diagram A.

Diagram B.

(*m*) i. The consumption for the period was.....

ii. The cost was .....

(*Note.*—Check the above with the official who reads the meter AFTER you have taken the readings and worked out the cost for yourself.)

(*n*) Before changing a faulty bulb I should make sure that.....

(*o*) When purchasing new bulbs for my home I should make certain that

.....

(*p*) Before attempting to replace a blown fuse or rectify a slight fault in a switch I should.....

(*q*) In the case of anyone suffering from an electric shock I should apply the following treatment.....

.....

.....

(*r*) The following diagram illustrates the lines along which the current passes from the producer to the consumer :

(*s*) In my (town, village)..... electricity is used for the following services :

Service	Estimated Quantity per annum
Domestic	.....
Street Lighting	.....
Industry	.....
Other purposes	.....
Total	.....

(The Electrical Engineer may assist with some of this information.)

(*t*) Wasteful use of current may be prevented by.....

.....

.....

(*u*) In respect of electrical apparatus used in a bathroom, the following extra precautions are essential.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

because.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

HIGHWAYS

The most important of our highways are wide and straight, traverse miles of country, link large towns and carry heavy traffic, much of it in the darkness of the night. Some of these roads were built on foundations laid by those skilled roadmakers, the Romans, many centuries ago.

Of less importance are those roads wide enough for the picturesque stage-coach of bygone days, but quite inadequate for the needs of modern transport.

Then there are other highways, little more than mere tracks, passing over narrow bridges wide enough for heavily laden pack-horses but impassable for vehicles of any kind. Such roads follow closely the tracks made by animals which knew instinctively the easiest if not the shortest distance between two points, for animals were the first road makers.

Your own locality will provide examples of all kinds of highways and byways from great arterial roads with special provision for fast and slow-moving traffic, to narrow lanes along which a motor-car may not venture and mere tracks loved by the hiker. Whatever your district you will find the roads an interesting and profitable study.

An enjoyable and instructive way of spending an afternoon in your holidays is by observing the traffic at a cross-roads in your locality during the busiest time of the day. Over a period of an hour, count the various types of vehicles using the cross-roads—heavy lorries, private cars, motor-cycles, horse-drawn vehicles and pedal cycles. Note also the loads carried and the home towns of the heavy vehicles, ascertained by reading the signs on their sides. You will need the information for the following project. (Take care not to place yourself in any danger in relation to the traffic.)

(*a*) The following is a sketch map of the chief roads in the..... district.

(Show first class roads in red pencil, second class in yellow and third class by narrow double lines. Proposed new roads should also be included in green pencil.)

(*b*) The main roads lead :

i. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

ii. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

iii. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

(*c*) Proposed new roads will lead :

i. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

ii. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

iii. From.....to.....

in a.....direction.

(*d*) The major roads in this locality are controlled by.....

and other roads by.....

(*e*) The Minister responsible for the Government-controlled roads is

.....

(*f*) The official responsible for roads of local importance is.....

(*g*) Roads which have become or will become Government-controlled are

.....,

.....,

and .....

(*h*) The nearest arterial road to the school is.....

and serves the purpose of.....

It has a.....carriageway.

(*i*) The nearest by-pass road is at.....

and is for.....

Tracks (are, are not).....provided for cyclists and pedestrians.

(*j*) Tarmacadam, concrete, bitumen, rubber, wood blocks, stone setts and gravel are all materials used in surfacing roads. Examples of each are to be seen at

.....

.....

.....

The width of a first-class road is.....

a second class.....

(*k*) In my opinion it would assist local traffic if a new road was made from

.....

through .....

to.....

This would help because.....

.....

(*l*) If I had to suggest where roads could be improved by widening I would

recommend.....

because .....

.....

(*m*) The most dangerous corners in this district are at.....

.....

and .....

where.....

The most dangerous cross road is at.....

where traffic from.....

to .....

crosses traffic from.....

to .....

(*n*) Our streets are lit by.....

The roads are kept clean by.....

(*o*) Special provisions for pedestrians crossing streets near the school are seen at.....

and .....

They consist of.....

(*p*) Traffic control by green, amber and red lighting may be seen at

.....,

and .....

The meanings of the different colours are :

i. Green .....

ii. Amber .....iia Amber and Red.....

iii. Red.....

(*q*) In my opinion, the four most important precautions to observe in the Highway Code are :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*r*) There are public footpaths over fields or through woodlands in.....

.....

leading from.....

to .....,

from .....

to .....

and from.....

to .....

(*s*) The following sketch-plan shows what I consider to be the most pleasant route for an hour's walk in this district :

Good views of.....,

.....,

and .....

are obtained at points A, B, C and D on the plan. Interesting features may

be seen at points E.....,

F .....

and G.....on the plan.

(Note buildings of historical importance, ruins, haunts of wild animals, etc.)

(*t*) If I wished to complain about, or suggest improvements to our local roads,

I should communicate with.....

(*u*) The following devices have been adopted locally to reduce the risk of accidents on the roads :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*v*) The following table shows the traffic at.....cross roads

from (time).....

to (time).....

on (date).....

Vehicles	Number	Loads. (Lorries and Horse-drawn)
Lorries ...	.....	.....
Motor cars ...	.....	.....
Motor cycles ...	.....	.....
Horse drawn...	.....	.....
Cycles ...	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....

(*w*) i. When I cross the road I must take the following precautions :

.....

.....

.....

ii. When cycling I must :

.....

.....

.....

(x) i. Special local or by-laws concerning cycling along the roads consist of:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ii. The speed limit for traffic near the school is..... miles per hour.

iii. Near the school, the traffic signs limiting the speed of motor traffic are to be seen at.....

and.....

iv. Where the speed limit begins the sign is.....

and where it ends.....

(y) Other signs (see the " Highway Code ") are as follows :

For a

i. School.....

ii. Hospital .....

iii. Level crossing.....

iv. Narrow bridge .....

v. Dangerous corner.....

vi. Steep hill.....

vii. .....

viii. .....

(z) A " traffic halt " sign may be seen where the secondary road from.....

.....

meets the major road at..... .....

PROJECT 16

OTHER TRANSPORT

In completing this project you will find visits to your nearest railway station and bus garage helpful. You will also obtain information from railway and local bus time-tables and from the literature issued by railway and bus companies. The officials will help you provided you choose a suitable time to consult them. The best way is to arrange an appointment.

(*a*) The following railways serve the needs of this district:

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

(*b*) The nearest station(s) is (are).....

.....

(*c*) The Stationmaster(s) is (are).....

.....

(*d*) The local trains are driven by .....

(*e*) There are.....railway lines....

(*f*) The main repair centre for rolling stock of the railways of this district is..... .....

but minor repairs and cleaning are done at.....

(*g*) The engines and carriages are made at.....

(*h*) The London terminus of the local railway is.....

(*i*) i. The third class fare to London is.....

ii. The journey takes.....by express train and.....by the slowest train.

iii. Fares from the nearest station to neighbouring towns are :

.....to.....

.....to.....

.....to.....

(*j*) The following sketch map of this locality of ..... shows the railways.

(Indicate tunnels, cuttings, embankments, crossings, etc., by the conventional signs used on the Ordnance Survey Map, and state which sections have been or are to be electrified.)

(*k*) The following Bus Companies or Corporations serve this district :

Company	Route	Number of Bus
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*l*) The following table shows a comparison between the various means of transport in this district :

From	To	Cost			Time Taken		
		Train	Bus	Taxi	Train	Bus	Taxi
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*m*) Long distance buses run from.....

in this district to.....,

.....,

and.....

The journeys take respectively.....,

.....,

and.....,

and the fares are.....to.....,

..... to.....,

and.....to .....

(*n*) The following methods of water transport are used in this district of ..... :

Method of Water Transport	Departure from	Destination	Goods Carried
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(*o*) The chief goods produced locally and carried away from this district are :

i. By road .....

.....

.....

.....

ii. By water.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

iii. By rail.....

.....

.....

.....

(*p*) The chief goods brought from a distance into this district are.....

.....by.....

.....by.....

.....by.....

(*q*) The nearest airport to this district is.....

(*r*) Planes fly regularly over this district to and from.....

.....

The service is operated by.....

.....

.....

(*s*) The following shows the air routes over or near this district :

PROJECT 17

POSTAL COMMUNICATIONS

The postal service is one of the most important, economical and efficient of the public services. At a small cost to ourselves we can keep in touch with relatives and friends, or conduct business with people all over the world.

In cases of urgency we can send telegrams or speak over the telephone and by using the wireless telegraph or telephone service, send a message across the world with the speed of light.

This project will not teach you all there is to be known about the great organisation which provides and maintains these means of communication, but it will make you familiar with arrangements in your own district, and that is very important.

(*a*) The nearest Post Office to the school is at.....

and the Head Post Office is at.....

(*b*) The nearest telegraph office is at.....

and the nearest telephone box.....

(*c*) i. To operate a telephone in a public call box for a local call I must

.....

.....

.....

ii. If I wish to put through a distance call I must.....

.....

.....

.....

iii. If I telephone to send a telegram from the Head Office I.....

.....

.....

.....

The cost is.....

for.....

iv. To call the police I telephone.....

To call the fire brigade I telephone.....

To call the ambulance I telephone.....

(*d*) i. The cost of a local telephone call is.....

ii. For a three-minute call to the nearest town of.....

the charge is..... .

iii. Cheap telephone rates operate after.....p.m.

iv. A three-minute call to.....

by day is.....

and at the cheap rate.....

(*e*) The cost of rental of a private telephone in my home is..... per quarter.

(*f*) There are.....deliveries of letters each day at school at the following times.....

..... and.....

(*g*) Letters are collected from the post-box nearest the school at.....,

.....and.....,

and from the box nearest my home at.....,

.....and.....

(*h*) i. An addressed envelope should supply the following information :

Inland .....

.....

Air mail .....

ii. This is how I should address an envelope to myself :

(*i*) i. The mail from this district is collected by.....

ii. The letters are sorted.....

(*j*) I can send money by post within this country in the following ways :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

(*k*) To register a letter or parcel I should.....

.....

.....

.....

(*l*) To obtain a certificate of delivery of a letter I should .....

.....

.....

.....

(*m*) The following used samples represent postage stamps at present sold by our post office :

(*m*) This is how I should write out a telegram (if I am not giving my name and address in the message I must write it on the back) :

POST OFFICE

INLAND

TELEGRAM

FOR POSTAGE STAMPS

For conditions of acceptance, see over.

Chargeable Words

Charge

Counter Number

.....M

Prefix	Handed in	SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS	Actual Words

To.....

By .....

If you wish to pay for a reply insert **R.P.** here

BLOCK LETTERS THROUGHOUT PLEASE

ADDRESS

The cost of the message would be.....

(*n*) The nearest wireless telegraph office is.....

The cost of a twelve-word message by this service to :

i. Cape Town is.....

ii. New York is.....

iii. Melbourne is.....

iv. Colombo is.....

(*o*) In order to telephone by wireless to ships and to towns in foreign lands I should have to.....

.....

EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF OF THE POOR

The welfare of the people is the chief concern of any well-governed State, but even under the best conditions there is certain to be some unemployment which cannot be avoided. A shortage of raw materials for manufacture might bring an industry or factory temporarily to a standstill, or a decline in the demand for a commodity might render workers redundant. Then there are the people too old to work, those incapacitated by war wounds and those suffering from physical disabilities which prevent them from being employed. For these unfortunate people provision is made in every district to administer forms of assistance and relief provided by the State.

It must be remembered, however, that the certainty that none need be destitute cannot absolve anyone from saving in times of prosperity to provide for possible days of adversity. The good citizen does all he can to help himself before seeking help elsewhere.

In each district, too, provision is made for the welfare of young people who can register at a Youth Employment Bureau and obtain the advice of the officer in charge in all matters concerning employment.

The following project will make you familiar with matters of great importance to you when you leave school to take your place as one of the world's workers.

(*a*) The Youth Employment Committee serving this district is at.....

and the Officer in Charge is.....

(*b*) The Bureau is open at the following times :

Monday to Friday.....

Saturday .....

(*c*) The State makes the following provisions for unemployed juveniles :

.....

.....

.....

(*d*) Provisions for Health Insurance of juveniles are as follows :

.....

.....

.....

(*e*) Provisions for unemployed adults are :

.....

.....

.....

(*f*) Health Insurance for adults is provided by the State as follows :

.....

.....

.....

(*g*) The address of the nearest Labour Exchange is.....

and the Officer in Charge is.....

(*h*) The Chairman of the local Social Welfare Committee is.....

.....

and the members are.....

.....

(*i*) The local Officer of the Public Assistance Committee is.....

.....

and his office address is.....

(*j*) The Assistance Board Officer's duties are as follows :

.....

.....

.....

(*k*) Any tramp on the road may obtain food, shelter and a bed at the.....

In return he has to.....

If he needs work he should apply to.....

.....

(*l*) The Casual Ward is situated.....

and the cost of operating this institution is paid for by.....

(*m*) The nearest Alms Houses to the school are at.....

and in them.....men

and.....women are able to live.

The cost is borne by.....

(*n*) After the age of.....for men and.....for women,

the sum of.....each week may be obtained from the.....

.....

The cost is borne by.....

(*o*) The following diagram shows how the people of this district are employed:

PROJECT 19

FOOD SUPPLY

This project will give you plenty of opportunities for exploring your own district. If you live in a town you should study the various types of food shops and goods sold in them. The shop windows will provide information concerning the origin of the goods, whether produced in this country or abroad. If you live in the country, the village shop will supply some of the information you need, but a study of the local farms and gardens will probably tell you more.

(*a*) Within a mile of this school there are the following food shops :

Kind	Number	
	Private Retailers	Multiple Shops
Bakers	....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Grocers	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Butchers	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Greengrocers	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Dairies	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Fishmongers	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....

(*b*) Food supplies produced in Great Britain and sold in these shops are :

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) Imported food stuffs sold in local shops include :

i. From the temperate lands :

Goods	Country
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

ii. From the tropics :

Goods		Country
Raw	Preserved	
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

iii. The following map of the world shows the countries from which the imported goods come and the ocean routes followed by ships bringing them:

(*d*) Foodstuffs are transported to local shops from ports or other districts as follows :

Kind of Food	Brought from	Means of Transport
Meat		
Flour and Bread ...		
Vegetables		
Fruit		
Fish		
Poultry		
Groceries		
Milk		
Eggs		

(*e*) Foods produced in this district are :

.....

.....

.....

(*f*) Foods prepared or manufactured in this district are :

.....prepared by.....

.....prepared by.....

.....prepared by.....

(*g*) The local open market is held each week on.....

in.....

Foodstuffs sold are.....,

.....,

.....,

and .....

produced locally, and.....,

.....,

and .....
produced in other districts or foreign countries.

(*h*) Fodder for horses and cattle and poultry foods come to the district from a variety of sources as shown in the following table :

Animals	Food	Sources of Supply
Horses	.....	.....
Cattle	.....	.....
Sheep	.....	.....
Pigs	.....	.....
Poultry		

(*i*) The average cost of food consumed by a family living near my home is £.....per week.
The cost is made up as follows :

Meat ... . Fruit ... .

Milk ... . Vegetables .....

Bread ... . Other foods .....

(*j*) The following table shows particulars of school meals and milk for an average day :

Number on Books	Number of School Meals	Cost to Public Funds	Milk Consumed	Cost
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ANIMAL LIFE

The project will provide you with something interesting to do in your spare time, particularly if you live in the country. If your home is in the town you will find material for study in the parks and if your holiday is spent in the country you will be able to apply the project to the locality you are visiting.

(*a*) The following table includes wild animals found locally :

Animal	Where Seen	Habitat (Kind of place where it lives)
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*b*) The following burrowing animals are found in the district :

.....

.....

(*c*) These animals found locally are flesh-eaters :

.....

.....

(*d*) Of the animals found locally, the following live in or near water :

.....

.....

(*e*) Fish caught locally include :

i. Freshwater .....

.....

ii. Saltwater .....

.....

(*f*) Domesticated animals are (include different types or breeds of horses, cattle and sheep) :

.....

.....

.....

(*g*) These reptiles are found locally :

.....

.....

Of the above reptiles.....is poisonous.

(*h*) i. The most common insects found in..... are as follows :

Insects	Where Found	Time of Year	Short Description
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

ii. Here are sketches of some of the insects found locally :

(*i*) Harmful insects found in the district are :

Harmful to Human Beings	Destroyed by
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

Harmful to the Farmer or Gardener	Destroyed by
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

PLANT LIFE

While carrying out this project you will find added interest in collecting, pressing and mounting specimens of leaves and wild flowers. You can also use your camera for photographing trees in summer and winter (preferably from the same spot in each season). Landscapes with trees also make attractive studies.

(*a*) The commonest trees in the district of..... are shown in the following table :

Type	Where Found in Numbers	Characteristics	Evergreen or Deciduous
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

(*b*) Sketches or photographs of some local trees :

(*c*) Common bushes, shrubs, etc., found in this district are :

Bush or Shrub	Where Found	Characteristics	Food Value and other uses (if any)
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(*d*) Table of wild flowers growing in this district :

Flower	Where Found	Flowering Months	Height	Food Value or other uses
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*e*) Sketches of some of the wild flowers of the district :

(*f*) Near rivers, ponds and in other wet, low-lying spots in this neighbourhood the following water-loving plants are found :

.....

.....

.....

(*g*) Sketches of some of the above :

(*b*) On heathland (if any) in this district, the following plants grow :

Plant	Characteristics	Uses (if any)
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*i*) Sketches of heath plants :

(*j*) Edible berries and nuts found in the district are :

.....

.....

.....

(*k*) Local industries using materials found in the district (e.g., basket-making using local willows, sawmills using local timber, etc.) are :

Industry	Materials used
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(*l*) Young trees have been or are being planted at.....

The trees are.....

(*m*) Along the coast (if nearby) the following plant life may be found :

Plant	Characteristics	Uses (if any)
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

BIRD LIFE

You can spend many happy hours studying the birds in your district, but to be a successful bird-watcher you need great patience and the ability to remain motionless in a concealed position for long periods. Most birds are very shy and will fly away at the first sign of danger. With care and patience you may be able to observe them and perhaps to obtain some interesting photographs of birds in their natural surroundings.

(*a*) Common wild birds of this district may be classified as under :

Bird	Colour of Plumage	Nesting Habitat	Where seen Locally	Migrants	Birds here all the Year
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*b*) Most birds do more good than harm and few, if any, should be destroyed as pests. Birds which damage crops are :

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) Birds found locally which are protected by law are :

.....

.....

.....

(*d*) i. The following birds found locally have beautiful plumage :

.....

.....

ii. Birds found in the district which are noted as songsters :

.....

.....

(*e*) Rare birds visiting the district at times are noted in the following table :

Bird	Colour of Plumage	Colour of Eggs	Where Nests Found	Migrant or not	If Migrant, Month of Arrival
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(*f*) Wild fowl of the district are :

.....

.....

(*g*) Of the local birds, the following are carnivorous :

.....

....

(*b*) Birds helpful to farmers and gardeners are listed in the following table :

Bird	How it Helps
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(*i*) The following are sketches (or pictures) of birds seen in this locality :

PROJECT 23

HISTORY AND PLACE-NAMES

This project is intended to serve as an introduction to a closer study of your district later on. Some localities are so rich in historical associations that a complete study of them would occupy several years, or even a lifetime. Cathedrals, churches, ancient ruins and landmarks, Ancient British, Roman and Norman remains—all these are studies in themselves.

In town and country, things of historical interest abound but they are evident only to the enquiring mind. Did you know, for instance, that the terraces often seen on green slopes of hillsides are the work of cultivators of an earlier age, that the undulations observed in pasture fields are relics of primitive methods of ploughing, and that the ponds found in so many fields were originally excavations from which farmers obtained marl to spread over the pastures to enrich them?

If you live in a town, your nearest library will supply much of the information you need to complete this project. If your home is in the country, old residents of your village will have many interesting things to tell you and in the parish registers you will find records of your village, in some cases covering centuries of time.

(*a*) The nearest Prehistoric remains may be found at.....

They consist of.....

and were for.....

The museum at.....

has examples of.....

.....

(*b*) British and or Roman remains such as camps, villas, roads, etc., may be seen at.....

They consist of.....

(*c*) Mediæval remains in this district may be seen at.....

and consist of.....

.....

In mediæval times the Lord of the Manor was.....

who ruled from his castle at.....

(*d*) The oldest houses in this area are.....,

.....,

.....,

and.....,

and were built in.....,

.....,

.....,

and.....,

respectively. Of other old buildings such as mills, churches, inns, etc., the following are of interest.....

.....

.....

.....

(*e*) The Parish Church of this area is known as.....

It is dedicated to.....

and was founded in.....

The following are interesting facts concerning the church :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Note the differing styles and periods of architecture represented.)

(*f*) Here is a sketch of the church :

(*g*) The nearest Monastery (or Priory) is at.....

It was built in.....A.D.

Its chief style of architecture is.....

and the date of its dissolution was.....A.D.

(*h*) Here is a sketch of the (Monastery, Priory, window of Monastery or Priory, etc.) :

(*i*) The following are six of the most important historical events connected with this region, with dates :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

v. .....

vi. .....

(*j*) People born in this district who became prominent in history are :

Name	Dates	Reason for Importance
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*k*) Names of places in this district which have historical connections are as follows :

Place Name	British, Roman, Saxon, Danish or Norman-French	Original Meaning
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*l*) Local streets or roads with historical names (e.g., Watling Street, Hengist Road, Pilgrims' Way) :

.....

.....

.....

PROJECT 24

ARCHITECTURE

The development of architecture is an interesting story beginning centuries ago. It started when an unclad savage erected his rude shelter as some protection from the cold, the wind and the rain. Those shelters were poor affairs making use of the material of the region. In wooded country they were tent-shaped structures of wood; in a rock country simple beehive constructions; in reedy swamps such as the Nile delta, rough huts made of reeds and sedges supported by bundles of rushes. Yet from such crude endeavour developed one of man's greatest creations—the stately cathedral.

This project will introduce you to the study of architecture, for in your own district you may trace different forms of construction in cathedrals, castles, churches, country mansions, half-timbered farmhouses and in the homes of the people.

Your local library is sure to contain books on architecture; you should make liberal use of them in working out this project.

(*a*) Evidence of Saxon (Danish, British) occupation in this area may be seen

.....

.....

.....

(*b*) Norman architecture may be seen.....

The following evidences of its Norman origin exist in:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) These sketches show typical features of Norman architecture :

(*d*) Early English style may be seen.....

Its chief characteristics are as follows.....

.....

.....

.....

illustrated below :

(*e*) The Decorated style of architecture is best seen.....

It is distinguished by.....

as illustrated in the following sketches :

(*f*) Perpendicular style of building may be seen at.....

Its chief features are.....

shown in the sketches and photographs below.

(*g*) The district contains some examples of the Tudor style seen.....

.....

The characteristics are.....

as shown in the following sketches :

(*h*) In this district Jacobean architecture may be seen at.....

Chief features of this style are shown in the following sketches :

(*i*) The nearest Queen Anne period buildings may be seen at.....

The salient features are.....

as shown below :

(*i*) There are examples of Georgian architecture at.....

This style is recognised by.....

.....

(*k*) Modern houses or building estates may be seen at.....

.....

In modern houses importance is attached to.....

.....

(*l*) Prefabricated houses may be seen at.....
in this locality. Three advantages they possess are :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

Three disadvantages are :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

(*m*) The best example of modern architecture in our district is.....

.....

at .....

(*n*) The oldest building in the locality is.....

built .....

(*o*) The chief material used in the construction of local houses is.....,

because .....

(*p*) The following is a sketch of the oldest (or most historical) building in this locality :

PROJECT 25

RELIGIOUS, CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ORGANISATIONS

Even in remote country districts provision is made for the religious and social life of the people. In most villages there are a church, a nonconformist place of worship, a village institute or club and social organisations which provide the means whereby adults and juveniles can spend their leisure time pleasantly and profitably.

(*a*) In this district the following places of worship may be found :

Church (Chapel, etc.)	Location	Name of Priest or Minister.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*b*) The following juvenile organisations exist in this district (e.g., Scouts, Guides, Junior Red Cross, etc.) :

Organisation	Headquarters	Meetings Held	Objects
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(*c*) The following people are responsible for the organisation of each of the above bodies (groups) mentioned in (*b*) :

Organisation	Secretary (Commissioner, etc.)	Secretary's (or Commissioner's) address
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*d*) The following are particulars of cultural and educational societies in this district (e.g., W.E.A., Women's Institutes, Musical Societies, etc.) :

Society	Name and Address of Secretary	Meeting Place
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

SPORT AND RECREATION

All towns and most villages have their sports clubs. This is a very good thing because games, besides providing healthy recreation, develop character and the "team spirit." On many occasions a healthy team spirit among the people has helped to save the nation in times of danger. This project is a research into the sports and pastimes in your own district.

(*a*) The following sports clubs are found in this locality :

Name of Club	Name and Address of Secretary	Dates of Meetings	Ground
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

(*b*) The following table gives details of local parks, village halls, bathing pools, etc. :

Name	Location	Superintendent or Secretary
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*c*) Places of amusement are listed below :

Name	Manager	Public or Private
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*d*) My favourite professional club is.....

The amateur club I support is.....

In this district the most common sport is.....

in winter and.....in summer.

(*e*) Future developments in this district to provide opportunities for recreation are.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*f*) The following map of the district shows existing sports grounds coloured green, proposed new grounds coloured red and additions coloured blue :

(*g*) The following rambling, photographic, walking and cycling clubs, etc. exist in the district :

i. .....

ii. .....

iii. .....

iv. .....

(*h*) Juvenile organisations existing in the district include :

i. Boy Scouts.....

ii. Girl Guides .....

iii. Boys' Brigade .....

iv. .....

v. .....

I am a member of.....

(*i*) The nearest Youth Hostel to my house is.....

It lies on the route through the following places of interest :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Other Youth Hostels in the locality are.....

.....

.....

.....

(*j*) The seaside and inland resorts to which people of my district usually go for holidays are : (Write a short note on the attractions of each resort.)

(*k*) My ideal school holiday would include.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Write as clear and concise a paragraph as you can.)

DEFENCE

In addition to present day defence establishments, in many districts may be seen evidences of defence measures of earlier times. They consist of ruins of earthworks, camps, castles, etc. You will find an ordnance map useful in tracing their positions in your own locality.

(*a*) The following defence establishments (e.g., forts, navy or army depots, aerodromes, etc.) are to be found in this district :

Establishment	Description	Locality
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(*b*) The nearest recruiting centres are located as follows :

Navy .....

Army .....

Air Force .....

(*c*) Pre-entry training may be obtained by joining the following units :

.....

.....

.....

Application should be made to :

..... to/or .....,

..... for.....;

..... for.....

(*d*) The conditions of entry are.....

.....

.....;

(*e*) In addition to military training, there is training in Civil Defence at .....

.....

and training in First Aid at .....

(*f*) The following have headquarters in or accessible to this district:

Service	Headquarters	Commanding Officer
Royal Navy		
The Army		
Territorial Army		
Royal Air Force		
Civil Defence Corps		
Sea Cadet Corps		
Army Cadet Force		
Air Training Corps		
Women's Services: W.R.N.S., W.R.A.C., W.R.A.F.		
Red Cross		
St. John Ambulance ...		

PROJECT 28

KEEPING THE PEACE AND ENFORCING THE LAW

It should be remembered that the chief purpose of the Police Force is not only to arrest law-breakers but to prevent people from breaking the law. The police officer is the children's friend. When he is on traffic control duty in your district, you should obey his signals and follow his advice. He is there to *help* you.

(*a*) This district is in the.....Police Division.

(*b*) The nearest Police Station is.....

and its telephone number is.....

(*c*) Police Officers on traffic control duty are to be seen at.....

.....

(*d*) The Chief Constable or Police Commissioner is.....

(*e*) His office is.....

(*f*) The Standing Joint Committee (or " Watch Committee ") in control of the local police consists of:

i. Chairman.....

ii. Other members .....

.....

.....

(*g*) Local residents who are Justices of the Peace are :

.....

.....

.....

(*h*) The nearest Petty Sessional or Police Court is.....

(*i*) The Assize Courts are usually held in.....

(*j*) The Jury for the Assizes consists of.....

chosen by.....

(*k*) The Quarter Sessions are held in.....

(*l*) The nearest prison to this school is.....

Juvenile delinquents are sent to.....

The local remand home is.....

(*m*) The following are the chief bye-laws concerning the employment of juveniles in this district :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*n*) The nearest County Court is at.....

(*o*) Barristers living in or near this district are :

.....

.....

and the following solicitors practise in or near this locality :

.....

.....

(*p*) The chief differences between these branches of the legal profession are as follows :

.....

.....

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

From libraries, museums and art galleries you may obtain much information to assist you with these projects. Curators and other officials are always ready to help and advise, or supply literature.

(*a*) The nearest Public Library to my home is.....
It is open as follows :

Days	Times
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

The Chief Librarian is.....

(*b*) The County Library is at.....

(*c*) The Committee in charge of the nearest library are as follows :

	Library	Museum
Chairman	.....	.....
Committee	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....
	.....	.....

(*d*) Books may be borrowed from the Library under the following conditions :

i. Children .....

.....

.....

.....

ii. Adults .....

.....

.....

.....

(*e*) The nearest Museum is situated at.....

and the nearest Art Gallery at.....

(*f*) They are open to the public as follows :

	When Open to the Public	
	Days	Times
Museum	.....	.....
	.....	.....
Art Gallery	.....	.....
	.....	.....

(*g*) The Curators are :

i. Museum .....

ii. Art Gallery .....

(*h*) When I visited the Museum I was particularly interested in seeing.....

.....

.....

In the Art Gallery my favourite pictures were.....

.....

.....

PROJECT 30

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE

In fire-fighting, speed is most important to prevent a small outbreak developing into a vast conflagration doing great damage and even causing loss of life. For this reason everyone should know the position of the nearest fire alarm post in his district, and how to act when there is none.

Firemen are often called out by false alarms caused by children interfering with the alarm signals. This is a most serious matter, since fire-fighters answering a false malicious call might be urgently needed to fight a real outbreak elsewhere.

(*a*) The nearest fire station to :

i. School is.....Telephone No.....

ii. My home is.....Telephone No.....

(*b*) i. The Chief Officer of the local fire brigade is.....

ii. He has a staff of.....

iii. The equipment consists of.....

.....

.....

.....

(*c*) The Committee responsible for the local fire service consists of the Chairman .....

and .....members.

(*d*) i. The nearest fire alarm post to school is.....

.....

ii. The nearest fire alarm post to my home is.....

.....

(*e*) The nearest fire hydrant to school is.....

and to my home.....

Their positions are indicated by.....

(*f*) The fire alarm at school consists of .....

sounded by.....

When the alarm sounds we.....

.....

.....

When necessary, we can clear the school in

.....(mins.)..... (secs.)

(*g*) The school fire-fighting appliances consist of.....

.....

kept.....

(*h*) i. School fire-drill takes place every.....

ii. The signal is.....

iii. When we hear the signal we.....

.....

.....

.....

(*i*) The school first aid equipment consists of.....

.....

kept.....

(*j*) In this district (if in the country) the following are provided to fight forest and heath fires :

.....

.....

.....

(*k*) My action on seeing an outbreak of fire in school would be.....

.....

.....

.....

(*l*) If I saw an outbreak from the street I should.....

.....

.....

(*m*) Many fires would be avoided if everyone.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*n*) The following map shows the positions of the fire-station(s) and fire-posts in this district:

NEWS AND INFORMATION

Newspapers and wireless bulletins tell us what is happening all over the world. In cinemas the newsreels enable us to see events which have taken place and by television we can actually see in our own homes events as they are happening. In this project, from a study of your own district, you will learn something about the way in which news is collected and passed on to the public.

(*a*) In my home we take the following newspapers, journals, magazines, etc.:

i. Daily Express, Evening Star

ii. Weekly Reader's Digest, Punch, Woman's Own, Woman's Mirror.

iii. Monthly Radio Times

(*b*) The paper which gives us news of our own district is Daily E.P. and E.C.P.

printed at Norwich

(If more than one, include all.)

(*c*) In this area the news is collected by .....

(*d*) News bulletins are broadcast daily at the following times:

	Sound	Television
B.B.C.	.....	.....
	.....	.....
I.T.A	.....	.....

(*e*) The following is a list of my favourite radio and television programmes :

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*f*) In school we listen to the following broadcast talks :

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*g*) Interesting newsreels I have recently seen in the cinema are :

.....

.....

.....

(*h*) The following magazines are published in our district :

Magazine	Contents
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(*i*) Other local pamphlets or publications delivered at my home during the last year are.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*j*) Information about the services of the district can be obtained from.....

.....

(Do not include advertising material.)

MISCELLANEOUS

(*a*) I would describe the most interesting features of my district in a letter to my friend overseas as follows :

(Write a clear and concise account.)

(*b*) or I am proud of the district in which I live because.....

(Write as fully as you can.)

(c) If I became a member of the local council, the improvements I should work for in this district would be : (Give a numbered list in order of their importance and describe each fully.:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(*d*) The following is my plan for a school to be erected in this district :
(Include any improvements you think desirable and state for what purpose the school is intended and the number and ages of the children to be accommodated.)

My Ideal School for.....(boys, girls, infants)
to be built in the district of.....
Proposed site.....

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

You will find many of the facts needed to complete this project in the Annual Report of the Treasurer to the Council for your district. Rate Demand Notes, Income Tax Schedules and local newspapers will also supply useful information.

Local Finance

(*a*) The rate in the pound levied at the last meeting of the.....

Council was.....

(*b*) This was allocated for the various services as follows :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(See the back of a current demand note for your town or district.)

(*c*) The rate is collected by.....
and may be paid in the following ways :

i. Directly by the house occupier in full.

ii. Directly by the house occupier in instalments as follows :

.....

.....

iii. Indirectly through rent as in the case of.....

.....

(*d*) Other local taxation still collected in the district is as follows :

.....

.....

(*e*) Government grants are paid in aid of the various local services as follows :

Service	Rate or Character of Grant
Education	.....
Health	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....

(The Treasurer's Annual Report or the Treasurer himself will give the figures for your area.)

National Finance

(*a*) National Funds are raised as follows :

Tax	Direct or Indirect	How Paid
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

(Do not forget the various licences, e.g., dog, wireless, gun, etc.)

(*b*) The Income Tax is at present.....

The following is a statement of allowances, etc. :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(See Income Tax schedules and official instructions obtainable from your local Inspector of Taxes.)

.....

.....

.....

Savings

(*a*) The following methods of saving are open to us :

	Interest	When Payable
National Savings		
Premium Bonds		
Post Office Savings Bank ...		
Other Savings Banks... ...		

(*b*) The Chairman of the local Committee of the National Savings Movement is.....

and the Secretary is.....

(*c*) Up to the present our town (village) has saved.....

since the Savings Committee was formed in.....

(*d*) The " Savings Weeks " held in this district have been as follows :

	Amount Saved
.....	.....
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.....	.....

(*e*) Our School Savings Group was formed in.....

The Secretary is.....

Its membership is.....

The school has saved.....
from the time the group was formed up to the present.